Outer front cover, p 14: On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the first flight into space by a woman, Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova, the voice of the "Sea-Gull" /the term -- "Chayka" -- sounds more pleasant in Russian, and may have been the cosmonaut's radio "handle" in space; but this is just a guess/ rang out across the world's airwaves, but this time on the amateur bands. She operated from special station YL3M, at the "Kosmos" ("Space") Museum in Nikul'skoye village in Yaroslavskaya Oblast'. The station operated for six days and its signals went into space, where they were repeated by the "Radio" series of satellites. Around-the-clock operation at YL3M was performed by V. Klobukov, UV3MM; V. Basin, UW3NE, N. Shcherbakov, UV3NH; Ye. Belyakov, UV3NB; P. Smirnov, UA3MAN; N. Nikitina, UA3MDY; S. Kashin, RA3MWD; V. Ignat'yev, UA3MAR; also young operators from Yaroslavsk boarding school No. 9. Communication via satellite was done by members of the technical sport club "Temp" ("Tempo") from the town of Rybinsk -- the collective of station UK3MAV. In the photo: /Left/ Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, flier-cosmonaut of the USSR V. V. Tereshkova, and /right/ N. Nikitina, UA3MDY, at station YL3M. By A. Reshetyan, UW3MW. /Note by translator: Women's day is celebrated in March in the USSR, and the March issue stresses women's themes./

Inner front cover - p 4: Photo and biography of the new General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko; announcement of the plenum of the Central Committee of 13 February 1984 that elected him; acceptance speech.

pp 6 - 7: "SILENCE OVER THE MILYUNAY FOREST," by V. Vasheykis, UP2PX, Chairman of the Presidium of the Federation of Radio Sport of the Lithuanian SSR, Vilnyus. On the operation of special station UU2M from the village of Milyunay, destroyed by the hitlerites and later rebuilt.

pp 10 - 11: "AHEAD -- THE MIXED TEAM OF THE USSR," by N. Grigor'yeva. The first Championship of Europe for Radiotelegraphy took place in Moscow in December, with participants from Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union. Stanislav Zelenov of the USSR took first place among the men, Yelena Sviridovich of the USSR took first place among the women, but in the boys' and girls' events Oleg Bezzubov and El'vira Aryutkina gave way to Ivan Kotev of Bulgaria and Manuela Aylinkay of Romania. But /I don't understand how this works - Tr./ Bezzubov won in the speed program by a comfortable margin and became absolute winner of Europe. At the ceremontial closing of the championship, the Chairman of the International Jury, the general secretary of Region I of the IARU, Erik Godsmark, after congratulating the winners, said "I would like to address those who could not achieve victory: In sport it is not so much victory that is important but the game itself. Whatever it takes the game must go on! I wish this for you in the name of the 53 national radioamateur organizations of Region I!" /A photo on page 10 shows Erik Godsmark congratulating Oleg Bezzubov as absolute winner; the color photos in the inset opposite page 16 show (top) the transmission of radiograms event about to begin and (bottom) left to right, absolute woman-champion of Europe Ye. Sviridovich, team trainer N. Kazakova, absolute champion of Europe S. Zelenov, and absolute winners among young sportsmen E. Aryutkina and O.Bezzubov.

pp 12 - 13: "ALEKSANDR STEPANOVICH POPOV," by A. Gorokhovskiy. Biographic details of the man considered in the USSR as having invented radio -- born 25 April 1895, or 7 May 1895 new style /which is celebrated as Radio Day/. The article is tied to the 125th anniversary of Popov's birth.

pp 15 - 16: "CQ-U."

INFO*INFO*INFO.

"THIS IS THE DIPLOMA SERVICE OF THE CRC OF THE USSR REPORTING." /A listing of foreign diplomas -- certificates -- issued by national amateur organizations of other countries and issued to Soviet amateurs through the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR and the Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel'. Those available to observers -- SWL's -- are indicated with an asterisk./

SWL*SWL*SWL.

"DX QSL'S FROM... ." /A listing of DX stations and the station through which QSL cards have been received; one of the entries reads VP2MCL via K1ZZ./

VHF*UHF*SHF, by S. Bubennikov. (November 1983)

"WORLD COMMUNICATIONS YEAR: SNERA." The eleventh month of the sport/scientific experiment "Radioaurora" was marked by 21 aurora openings, two of them on 430 MHz. UR2RIW worked SM5EFP on 12 November and two days later UR2EQ worked OH6NU. UR2JL from Tallin reports working UV3EH via RS-6 and using "pure" aurora propagation, on 28 November. The organizing committee of the SNERA experiment met 23 December under the chairmanship of Doctor of Technical Sciences A. Kalinin at the editorial offices of "Radio." A decision was taken to extend the experiment for an additional year, that is until 2400 UT 31 December 1984, in order to try out in practice a methodology developed during SNERA of predicting radioauroras and also to attempt to determine the influence of sunspot activity on radioaurora characteristics.

"EME." /Full text/

Our amateurs still do not have a great deal of experience with EME contacts in the 144 MHz band -- only three years -- but the level of activity of ultrashortwavers using this interesting communication mode is growing.

UA3TCF writes that on 3 September he finally had an EME QSO with Oceania -- KG6DX, thus fulfilling the requirements on ultrashortwave for the R-6-K diploma. Prior to the beginning of the first round of the EME contest (29 - 30 October), conducted by the ARRL, he made 19 QSO's including contacts with new stations: WB9CAS, OZ5VHF, and WA2GSX (on the 13th try!).

Many Soviet ultrashortwavers prepared themselves for the contest, for which most EME enthusiasts traditionally gather: The energy potential of stations was increased through the installation of new, more efficient antennas.

The collective at UK5JAX (UB5JIN, UB5JW, UB5JFR, UB5JMR, and others) had at its disposal by autumn a "moon" antenna with 8 x 13 elements and its debut took place back on 21 and 23 October (contacts with SM2GGF and W5UN). In the first round of the contest they contacted OH7PI, K1WHS, and K9HMB.

During the contest the first "moon" QSO's took place from the fourth and ninth call areas of the USSR. Within 10 minutes' time UA4NM contacted K9HMB and SM2GGF without a sked. And UA9FAD, in addition to these stations, also worked YU3ZV.

The period prior to the second round (26 - 27 November) was used by many to improve their equipment, and RA3AGS, having completed installation of an 8 x 9 element antenna, had his first EME contact with W5UN on 19 November.

On 19 - 20 November, after adjusting their antenna, the operators at UK5JAX had solid contacts with F6CJG, SM2GGF, WA1JXN, KB8RQ, and YU3USB, with RST's of not less than 439. And then, in the contest, things went even better -- 30 QSO's with I, SM, YU, W, VE, PA, OZ, and UA1ZCL, UA3TCL, and UA3MBJ. During this time UB5JIN increased his collection of DX contacts by the very rare stations EA3ADW, YV5ZZ, KG6DX, and others.

On 27 November the operators at UK6HAR contacted K1WHS, K9HMB, I2ODI, WA1JXN/7, and heard over ten other stations.

UA6LJV, with an 8 x 9-element antenna at his disposal, contacted SM5FRH. And UA9FAD added to his credit new QSO's with WA1JXN, VE7BQH, YU3USB, and F6BSG.

Practically everyone who operated in the EME contest, including those who have not yet been able to make their first contact (UK6LDZ, UA9SEN, UA6BAC, and others) noted the very loud signal of I2ODI, whose signal level, even on SSB, reached S5 to S6. However, it was practically impossible to contact him, apparently on account of cross-interference by the many stations calling him.

In the two rounds of the contest UA3TCF had 33 QSO's (and heard 65 stations!) among which were new contacts with PA2VST, YU3ZV, I1RSQ, K1FO, YU3DAN, KXØO, K6MYC, UK5JAX, and WD6ISK.

During this time UA1ZCL had perhaps the most efficient antenna at his disposal, consisting of 16 x 9 elements (dimensions of the antenna 9.5 x 7.5 x 4 m). And the results are there to see -- 42 QSO's! The most interesting contacts were with JAØJCJ, K9MRI, K2OS, JA6DR, YV5ZZ, K9XY, K1FO, and -- best of all and without a sked -- with KG6DX from the island of Guam.

And some more interesting information. After installing a new antenna with 8 x 21 elements, UB5GBY, UY5HF, and UB5GDV had the first contacts on 430 MHz from the Ukraine in the second round. They began by working DL9KR, then YU1AW.

Thus, EME communication on the 144 MHz and 430 MHz bands came within the reach of 25 Soviet stations from the 1st through 6th and 9th call areas of the country!

"CHRONICLE."

The operators at UK4YAH in the Chavashskaya ASSR have carried out the first contacts with neighboring oblasts (UA3TCF, UA4SF, UA4NM, and others), filling in one more blank spot on the ultrashortwave map of the European USSR.

UB5BDC and UB5KBC report ultrashortwave operation by RB5XBR from Berdichev and RB5XBB from Novograd-Volynskiy, both in Zhitomirskaya Oblast'; all Ukrainian oblasts are now represented on ultrashortwave.

Late last year a number of Soviet stations used special call-signs to commemorate World Communications Year. One of these on ultrashortwave was RD6WCY, operated by UD6DFD of Baku, who carried out a series of meteor contacts and took advantage of an unexpected "tropo" to make some 20 QSO's with UA4 and UA6.

p 17: "TO DO A GOOD DEED!" by Yu. Turubara. Senior Lieutenant Georgiy Vladimirovich Kasminin of the militia, UA3AKR, took the initiative of opening up a collective station, UK3AAP, at the "Sokol" youth club about two years ago and has used it to work with "difficult kids."
/Photos on insert opposite p 17 show: Top, left to right, Yuriy Belyayev, UA3DSI, UA3AKR (see above), and three others at UK3AAP; lower right, ten-grader Andrey Semenov, UA3-170-674, of the 596th Moscow Middle School; lower left, construction going on at UK3AAP.

pp 18 - 20: "COMPONENT SELECTION," by A. Grechikhin, UA3TZ, Gor'kiy. Footnote 3 to this lengthy article identifies a work by G. Ott, entitled "Methods of Suppressing Noise and Interference in Electronic Systems," translated from English under the editing direction of M. V. Gal'perin, Moscow, Mir Publishing House, 1979.

p 25: "FOLLOWING UP ON OUR REPORTS" /po sledam nashikh vystupleniy/. Radio #1/1984 reports ("Even Though the Letter Wasn't Published") on shortcomings in radio amateur work in the city of Tiraspol', Moldavian SSR. Comrade V. N. Shmarov, Chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the MSSR, has confirmed the accuracy of our report. The Tiraspol' DOSAAF City Committee gave orders to take steps to correct the errors. The editors have learned of the resulting changes from letters sent by amateurs. Participation in competitions has become regular and fully in accordance with existing rules. Equipment has been significantly improved; for example, under the direction of G. A. Pozdernik, UO5PK, the members of the shortwave-ultrashortwave section of the city radio club repaired a UW3DI transceiver that was out of commission. A new circle for young radiooperators is in operation. A new collective station, UK5OCO, has been opened at technical school No. 2, and in a month and a half had over 300 QSO's. The editors are greatly satisfied over the news from Tiraspol' and wish the amateurs there future success.

p 58: "WHAT WAS WRITTEN ABOUT IN 'RADIOAMATEUR' MAGAZINE NOS. 3 AND 4 (MARCH), 1925," prepared by A. Kiyashko. /See translator's note following next item./

p 59: "CHRONICLE OF RADIO AMATEUR AFFAIRS."

5 February 1926: The Council of People's Commissars /since WW II the Council of Ministers - Tr./ adopted a decision "On Radiostations for Private Use," according to which not only organizations but also individual radioamateurs are permitted to have their own receiving-transmitting radiostations.

1 - 6 March 1926: An All-Union Congress of the ODR (Society of the Friends of Radio), attended by 322 delegates from the 200,000 members of the Society, adopted a declaration on the establishment of the All-Union Society of the Friends of Radio /Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo druzey radio/. A. M. Lyubovich was elected Chairman of the Central Council of the Society and M. I. Saltykov the General Secretary.

June 1926: The magazine "Radio for All" /in Russian Radio - vsem, which can be translated "Radio for All," "Radio to All," or even "CQ Radio -- vsem, "all" in the dative plural, is the 'phone rendition of "CQ" begins to publish a list of the first Soviet shortwaver-observers /SWL's/. Yaroslavl' radioamateur T. A. Gaukhman received call-sign RK1.

January 1927: "Radio for All" publishes a list of the first eleven operators of individual radiostations (RA callsigns), among them A. P. Abolin, V. B. Vostryakov, N. I. Kupriyanov, and F. A. Lbov.

11 March 1927: Creation of the TsSKV /Tsentral'naya sektsiya korotkikh voln - Central Short Wave Section/, attached to the ODR; by the end of 1927 it included 63 operators of individual radiostations and 400 SWL's.

1 - 3 October 1927: First competitions involving communication with distant areas of the USSR. First place taken by V. Gumennikov, 35RA, and N. Kuprevich, 11RA; second place by D. Kipmanov, 2ØRA; third place by I. Palkin, 15RA.

1 January 1928: Weekly newspaper "Radio v derevne" /Radio in the Village/, organ of the ODR USSR, begins publication.
/Translator's note: The above is but a smattering of the chronologically-arranged items. Anyone doing a history of the Soviet radio amateur movement would do well to consult this series of articles directly, especially if unable to consult Soviet publications of the period (for example in the Library of Congress). The same applies to the preceding article, which is one in a continuing series on the contents of early issues of "Radiolyubitel'." One thing that strikes me is that in these early days of amateur radio in the USSR, amateur-related publicity may have been more prolific than it is today -- "Radiolyubitel'" was coming out, apparently, twice a month and "Radio in the Village" once a month -- not to mention possible other publications./

p 59: "IN THE FRS OF THE USSR." The Presidium of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR has confirmed lists of the ten best sportsmen and judges for 1983. /Ten names and QTH's are given under the following categories: RECEPTION AND TRANSMISSION OF RADIOGRAMS: Men (by hand), Men (by typewriter), Women (by hand), Women (by typewriter); RADIOMEN MIXED EVENTS: Men, Women; RADIO SPORT DIRECTION-FINDING: Men, Women; SHORTWAVE RADIOCOMMUNICATION: Operators of individual stations and callsigns, callsigns of collective stations; ULTRASHORTWAVE RADIOCOMMUNICATION: Ditto; RADIO-OBSERVERS: Names and three-part callsigns of SWL's; JUDGES (in alphabetical order).
/Shortwave list:/ A. Karamyan, UF6CR; G. Rumyantsev, UA1DZ; G. Auseklis, UQ2GDQ; V. Pecherkin, UH8EAA; V. Filippenko, UL7CT; * I. Mokhov, UB5AAF; N. Murav'yev, UAØSAU; S. Zhuravlev, UI8BI; L. Turkadze, UM8MDX; G. Khonin, UL7QF. UKØAMM, UK2PCR, UK6LAZ, UK2BAS, UK2BBB, UK9AAN, UK4FAV, UK5IAZ, UKØQAA, UK6LAA.
/Ultrashortwave list:/ V. Baranov, UT5DL; S. Fedoseyev, UC2ABT; G. Grishchuk, UC2AAB; V. Benzar', UC2AA; S. Kezhelis, UP2BAR; A. Babich, UY5HF; O. Dudnichenko, UB5GAY; D. Dmitriyev, UA3AMW; V. Chernyshev, UA1MC; Yu. Makarov, UA3AAH.

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* Correct spelling of UL7CT's last name: Filippenko.